

SEEING CHANGES OF FORTY YEARS

ARTIST CORWIN FINDS THAT THE
COCONUT TREES HAVE
SHRUNK.

Standing on the deck of the transport Sherman as she rounded Diamond Head yesterday morning and swept on past the beaches of Waikiki and into the harbor of Honolulu was a man who as a boy of ten years of age passed over the same course in the other direction some forty-four years ago.

This man was E. A. Corwin of Chicago, an artist of international reputation, whose father was at one time pastor of one of the first Congregational churches established in these islands.

"I had the pleasure of a delightful revival of old memories," was the way Mr. Corwin described his sensations on viewing again the scenes of his childhood. "Things are not so diminutive as I had expected," he said, "but I must except the height of the coconut trees, for as I saw them from the transport they seemed to be not nearly so high as I remembered them. They are possibly a diminutive species."

Mr. Corwin, after all these years, is returning to the islands as a member of an expedition sent out under the auspices of the department of the interior and the University of Iowa for a study and a depiction of the bird life on Laysan Island. As before stated in these columns, the expedition is in charge of Professor Homer B. Dill of the University of Iowa. The other members are E. A. Corwin and two students of the university, Horace Young of Fargo, N. D., and Clarence Albrecht of Waverly, Iowa.

The expedition will leave for Laysan Island next Saturday or Monday on the United States revenue cutter Thetis, and will gather specimens of the birds that literally cover the rocks and sands of the island. These specimens will later be mounted and placed in what will be known as the "Laysan Island Room" of the University of Iowa, and it will be Mr. Corwin's work to depict in colors the background for the collection gathered by the expedition. The idea is that a visitor to this room may stand in the center and have a very real representation of things as they appear on the island itself.

The expedition expects to return to Honolulu about the middle of June, and will spend at least two weeks in Honolulu before returning to the mainland.

TWO DOLLARS A DAY IS MIGHTY FINE PAY

One of the first bills introduced in this session of the legislature was to provide for the payment of a minimum rate of two dollars a day of eight hours work for laborers employed on roads. The bill was referred to a committee from which it emerged yesterday and was passed at third reading and sent to the senate, after something of a fight to begin with, but which, on roll call, became a farce with everyone getting on to the political bandwagon, except two men who stood by their convictions that the bill should not pass, without passing the buck.

"Let us play fair with the laborers of Oahu," said Rice in a fine burst of oratory. "We know it would do them no good to pass this bill, so why pull the wool over their eyes? Just to be able to say: 'Well, we passed the bill, but the Governor threw it in the wastebasket.'"

Then Brother Rice proceeded to climb on the bandwagon with the rest. Affonso and Macellano went on record against it on the ground that the increased pay will cause good men to lose their present jobs, if the bill becomes a law.

But the bill only lived long enough to reach the senate, where it was killed on first reading, sharing the fate of Sheldon's bill for teaching the Hawaiian language in public schools, and the bill repealing the closed season for deer, which perished at the first shot.

"NOT WORTHY TO TOUCH THE QUEEN'S BABIES"

MADRID, Spain, April 1.—Queen Victoria Eugenie has given a fresh weapon to the antimorichists by her edict prohibiting anybody from kissing her children. It is a perfectly rational order on sanitary grounds, but it was issued with the unfortunate peremptoriness characteristic of the queen, who is fast developing "that temperment which has earned for her mother, Princess Beatrice of Hattenberg, the reputation of being the 'most tactless' royalty in Europe."

King Alfonso realizes the injury that has been done by the queen's impulsive methods. A few days ago, hearing of a disagreeable scene in the Triana Gardens, when an English nurse snatched baby Princess Beatrice away as the head gardener's wife stooped to kiss her, he took his daughter himself to the gardens the next day and presented her to be kissed by the old woman, who was overcome by his condescension. In the safe chaperonage of the queen, the English queen's children, though they are expected to provide for them, and the affair is being distorted in every conceivable way.

Clergymen are opposing the bill to permit Boston to appropriate \$50,000 annually to the Boston museum because of the trade works of art it contains. Joaquin Miller and his wife, from whom he has been separated for ten years, have been reunited. Mrs. Miller coming to the aged poet's bedside in California, at the instance of their daughter, Jennie.

POINT OF ORDER BEATS THE VOTE

PLAIN POLITICS LOSES DECISION
IN THIRD ROUND TO
BEAT MAYOR.

Although a senate amendment to a house bill was agreed to by the majority vote of fifteen to fourteen in the house, yesterday, Speaker Holstein saved the day on a point of order raised by Representative Rice and declared the motion to concur lost. Later he appointed as a conference committee Representative Rice, Affonso and Mahoe.

The fight was a long one and the arguments on the amendment by the senate took up over an hour and a half of the time of the house. It was all because the senate struck from H. B. 219 the amendment, made at the last minute by the house, for the bill to take effect on January 1, 1913, the senate making it effective in "May, 1911."

The bill provides, in a negative manner, to take away from the mayor all power of appointment, permitting him to make appointments for all vacancies, except as provided for by the charter and ordinances. The joker in the bill is the word "ordinances," for the board of supervisors can pass an ordinance which will remove from the activities of the mayor an office which may become or is vacant.

Against Concurring.
At the time the bill was passed Speaker Holstein got out on the floor and fought against it, until amended. He held that it was undignified for the house to take away from the mayor the powers he had been specifically elected by the people to perform.

Yesterday Representative Affonso led the fight against the senate amendment, recapitulating the principal arguments which induced the original amendment in the first place.

Representative Coney also spoke against it, stating the bill had only been passed in the first place on the strength of the amendment which the senate eliminated.

"Are we going to stand to have that amendment cut out? I think not. I second the motion that we do not concur."

Then for over an hour almost every member had something to say either for or against the bill before a vote was taken. The result on roll call to concur was as follows:

The Lineup.
Ayes: Archer, Castle, Cockett, Cooke, Correa, Fernandez, Kamanoulu, Kaneoka, Kawaakoa, Keliinui, Long, Mahoe, Macellano, Towse, Williamson.

Noes: Affonso, Coney, Hale, Haddy, Kawaehi, Makekau, Moanauhi, Rice, Rickard, Sheldon, Waiahole, Watkins, Yates, Mr. Speaker.

Upon declaration of the vote as fifteen for and fourteen against, Tavares being excused as his mother is said to be dying, Representative Rice made the point of order that on such a final reading of the house, which is sixteen.

The Speaker sustained the point as well taken and declared that the motion to concur had failed to pass. Some of the politicians looked rather sad, but said nothing.

The members of the board of supervisors in the "gallery" filed out very much disgusted.

The appointment of the conference committee means that the bill is held up indefinitely and will probably not pass.

A DOZEN FAMILIES CURED OF ITCH BY CUTICURA

Showed No Marks but Whole Body
Itched Like a Million Mosquito-
Bites—Sleep Out of the Question
and Life Became an Inferno.

DOCTORS AND DRUGGIST
TREATED THEM IN VAIN

"The Cuticura Remedies are the best in the world, as I know from experience. In Downia, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease known as the Itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life an inferno. Sleep is out of the question and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. Yet you could see nothing on the skin. But the Itch was there all right and I sincerely trust that I shall never get it. I know a dozen families that were so affected. The male members and myself belonged to the same society and, as steward, it was my duty to visit the sick members once a week for sick benefit until they were declared off. That is how I became so familiar with the Itch.

"The doctors did their best but their remedies were of no avail whatever. Then the families tried a druggist who was noted far and wide for his remarkable cures. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment but his medicines made matters still worse, as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases.

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been cured of the Itch since then."

Thomas Hughes, 1659 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Itch, Eczema, Scabies, etc., by Cuticura Remedies. See advertisement for full particulars.

DEMAND POWER FOR BOARD OF HEALTH

(Continued from Page Three.)

gation, he said, has been brought to a stage of efficiency which he believes will afford adequate protection to the community, and it remains with the legislature to pass such laws as will further complete its efficiency.

There were two things to be considered. One is the power to be given to the territorial board of health, and the other an extension of powers to the county government. In health matters the whole community had to be considered. He thought it was absurd to give powers to the county and take away powers from the Territory. Such a course leaves no protection for health.

The prime consideration is the health of the community. It should be done by one or the other organization. Remedial measures were prepared and submitted to the legislature. The poi bill is a specific item of the general plan. The poi bill was put into the legislature before the general plan, because there was immediate necessity for the control of the poi shops.

Poi and Fish.
"Our experience has shown that poi and fish are probably the carriers of the infection of cholera," he said. "The case we have today proves our contention that it is due to poi. The plan of the general bill was to give concurrent powers to both counties and Territory."

Where the concurrent powers were authorized either the Territory or county could take the initiative when they felt such a course necessary. The whole question simmers down to whether the control of all sanitary matters should be placed with the board of health. Mr. Mott-Smith stated he drafted the poi ordinance for the board of supervisors and he urged them to pass that ordinance. He also drafted the poi bill which was placed before the legislators. The county passed the poi ordinance.

"But an ordinance unenforced is not worth shucks," said Mr. Mott-Smith. "If you take all the ordinances which the board of supervisors have passed they will form a tremendously wide range of subjects. The impression seems to be that nothing more should be done after an ordinance is passed. The idea seems to be to pass it and then let it lie dormant."

"What is the situation today? We have a poi ordinance in the county. On April 1 the power of the Territory with regard to poi shops ceased, and the county assumed control. We have no more power to close the poi shops than we have to close up a hotel under similar circumstances. The last legislature repealed every last vestige of power the board of health possessed over poi shops."

Power Taken Away.

For some time, prior to April 1, he had the poi bill ready and urged that the legislature pass the bill, at the same time, urging that the poi ordinance be passed by the county. That was because he knew the control of the board of health would cease when the former quarantine was lifted on March 30.

He then went on to tell of the man who died in the morning, having eaten poi from a South street shop which supplied poi to sixty families. The range of activity of the proprietor being from Palama fire station to Kakako and up to Punchbowl, and he believed some of the Punchbowl victims of the last outbreak could be traced to the same source. The taro came from the section of upper Manoa where several Hawaiians became ill and died. Mr. Mott-Smith said that the city and county physician had been credited with this statement:

"I don't know whether this shop has been allowed to open or not."

Health Comes First.
Mr. Mott-Smith said he desired to see county government developed as far as it could be, but the health of the community demanded that the laws be enforced by a trained organization and that supreme powers be placed with the territorial rather than with the county organization.

The territorial board of health is appointed by the governor. It is non-political and non-partisan and is a perfectly independent body. The difference between the board of health and the health department of the county is well known. The county officials are at the beck and call of the electorate, to whom the officials look for their positions.

"I have been informed that the poi bill was defeated because the territorial board of health wished to take over the garbage and excavator departments," said Mr. Mott-Smith. "I was asked to withhold any effort to take over those departments, otherwise the city officials would see that the bill was defeated."

Political Reasons.
"I was also informed that they could not let the garbage and excavator departments go, for political reasons. They needed the jobs for the political workers and must retain those departments, they say. I had hoped not to bring this matter into the open fight. I decided to leave this alone for two years, provided they would pass the general bill through the legislature."

"What a condition it is to be brought down to, to get sufficient and adequate protection for the health of this community. This thing is not being considered from the standpoint of the health of the community but from political preferment. This should not be tolerated in this Territory."

Special Danger Here.
Mr. Mott-Smith went on to show that Hawaii is the endemic foci of many diseases originating in the Orient, and unless stringent measures are taken diseases from Central and South America might also be introduced. He rather lambasted the city health department, but stated he did not like to assume the position of critic under the circumstances.

As to the garbage and excavator departments being turned over to the Territory, that was absolutely necessary if supreme power was to be vested with the board of health. That was a part of the work of a board of health. He proposed to make every effort to get the excavator and garbage departments into the board of health control, for the good of the health of the community.

The chamber of commerce trustees yesterday decided to employ George

POI BILL KILLED: CHOLERA REAPPEARS

(Continued from Page Three.)

Admits Truth.
Although denying, in an afternoon paper, the statements made by The Advertiser in regard to his department yesterday, Doctor Mackall admitted yesterday afternoon that it was entirely correct, except for the fact that it stated that he and others had gone to "thirty" poi shops on a certain Sunday, instead of "thirteen," an inadvertent mistake admitted by this paper.

Instant Action.
Yesterday afternoon Doctor Mackall issued an order, without consultation with the members of the board of supervisors, which order was later confirmed by the health committee of the board, to the effect that all poi shops in the city should be closed, asking the police authorities to be notified. Mackall, in company with Kruger, started out in the afternoon to close the shops up, and made another tour in the evening. None of the shops have been supposed to be operating, anyway, since the poi ordinance went into effect, as none of them has been given a license.

Twenty-two shops have thus far been inspected by the doctor out of the fifty-two.

Poi in Legislature.
The climax of the entire health situation came in a dramatic fashion yesterday morning. Doctor Mackall and Supervisor Murray and Kruger, the former spokesman for the board and the other the chairman of the sanitation committee, were present in the senate chamber, anticipating from The Advertiser story some explosive remarks regarding the situation.

When house bill 160, the poi bill, was taken up, Senator Kaleiopo arose, and after a long speech, in which he claimed that the legislature was countenancing dual authority and detracting from the counties, moved that the bill be tabled.

Fairchild rose to answer and speak on behalf of the bill, intending to insist upon a central health power, when President Knudsen, on the ground that it was not debatable, put the motion. Robinson, Baker, Makekau, Chillingworth, Kaleiopo, Quinn and Hewitt voted for the motion and it was carried.

One of Kaleiopo's remarks on the bill was that it was peculiar that the board of health should ask that sanitary matters be turned over to it at this time. They did not know then of the cholera.

The moment the bill was placed on the table Mackall, Murray and Kruger left. Mackall went at once to the board of health to notify President Mott-Smith that his bill had been lost, and was there met with the stunning information that cholera had broken out in the city again. He immediately rushed to the poi shop where the president and the board officers were already working rapidly. Here he gave out his information.

"I don't see how the man had the gall to come down with that news when we were in the midst of our trouble," said Mott-Smith yesterday, just previous to the board of health meeting. Up to date, Mott-Smith has consistently refused to discuss Mackall in any way, and even this remark was not intended for publication, all the interview that he would give out consisting of:

"How long will the people stand for this temporizing?"

The president was the most bitter man in the city yesterday notwithstanding, for he feels the stigma of the epidemic keenly, although it does not appertain to the board of health. In discussing Kaleiopo's remarks, given for the tabling of the poi bill, Mott-Smith described them as "a mass of glaring misstatements, almost criminal."

Another Inspection.
Mackall issued his order to close up the poi shops about three o'clock. Before that, however, Senator Chillingworth and Supervisor Murray took a back and went to as many shops as they could in that short time to see conditions for themselves.

In the first shop they visited they caught the Chinese proprietor in an act of indescribable filth in the room where the poi was manufactured. Murray wanted to arrest him on the spot, but Chillingworth wouldn't let him, saying that there was to be trouble enough.

In the second shop they visited they found a Chinaman cleaning fish on the poi-mixing board. In a half a dozen others, the proprietors claimed that they had never been notified that a poi ordinance had been passed by the city or that there were any standards in existence for them to live up to.

Health Committee.
The sanitary committee of the supervisors yesterday afternoon passed a resolution backing up Doctor Mackall's orders, reading as follows:

"On the recommendation of Doctor Mackall, all poi shops in the city and county of Honolulu with the exception of the Kalihi poi factory be closed until further notice." The resolution was proposed by McClellan and seconded by Amana.

There is a strong doubt as to the legality of this measure as the only body in the Territory which has the legal power to take this action is the board of health, and even its orders must have the approval of the Governor. It is doubtful whether the city physician could refuse any shop a permit to open, if it had come up to ordinance requirements.

Eighteen per cent. of the deaths in 1909 among the policyholders in one of the biggest insurance companies in America were due to tuberculosis, according to a New York State report.

McK. McClellan for another year, from October 1, 1911, his services at Washington having proved satisfactory.

The chamber also endorsed the proposition of an association to build or purchase proper conference buildings abroad for the United States.

Mr. Tennyson stated that photographs of Mr. Coulter's picture of Honolulu and Diamond Head, now showing the walls of the merchants' association at San Francisco, would shortly be sent to the United States.

BY CHANGED VOTE TAX IS LIMITED

AMENDMENT, ONCE DEFEATED, IS
TACKLED TO BILL ON THIRD
READING.

"I'd rather be accused of being a steam roller or of railroadng a bill through committee than be a water buffalo with a ring in his nose."

It was with scorn, mingled with a laugh, that Representative Charles A. Rice, of Kauai, made this remark, as he glanced around at the members of the house who had changed their vote on the tax bill over night, and defeated his report in favor of the one brought down by Watkins.

"The process of what Rice called 'ringing the buffalos' commenced early yesterday, when the lobby of the house was dotted with planters and the representatives of planters, including B. von Damm, Richard Ivers, J. P. Cooke, W. Pfothenhauer and half a dozen other influential citizens, each with a sad-eyed legislator in chastened attendance. The large taxpayers urged that a limit be put upon the possible demands of the supervisors."

The minority report of the finance committee was adopted after a vote to reconsider, thus tacking to the tax bill an amendment limiting the rate for the next two years to one and one-eighth per cent maximum.

The Watkins amendment was adopted yesterday after defeat the day before, on the following rollcall.

Ayes: Archer, Castle, Cockett, Cooke, Fernandez, Kaneoka, Kawaakoa, Keliinui, Mahoe, Makekau, Macellano, Moanauhi, Tavares, Towse, Waiahole, Watkins, Williamson, Yates.

Noes: Affonso, Coney, Correa, Hale, Haddy, Kamanoulu, Kawaehi, Long, Rice, Rickard, Sheldon, Mr. Speaker.

Those who changed their votes over night were: Archer, Fernandez, Kaneoka, Makekau, Moanauhi, Waiahole and Yates.

Representative Kamanoulu, who had voted for the limit amendment the day before, switched against the other switches and voted yesterday against the amendment.

Consistency.

The sad part of it was that the day before Archer made a long and eloquent speech against the amendment he voted for yesterday.

And Makekau! Oh Makekau! he signed the majority report of the finance committee and then voted for the minority report. Oh, Makekau! The others? Just buffaloes.

In Force at Once.

As soon as senate bill No. 36, entitled an act relating to personal, income and property taxes, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof, amending certain laws and repealing others, was read by Clerk Woodward, Representative Rice, chairman of the finance committee, submitted an amendment for the act to take effect on July 1, 1911, except as to section five, which shall take effect on January 1, 1912. In addition the following amendment was submitted and carried unanimously:

"and further provided that, except as hereinafter specified, all taxes now or hereafter delinquent, and collected after June 30, 1911, shall be disposed of as required by the law in force at the time they became delinquent; and further provided that all general property taxes collected after said June 30, 1911, and which, if not paid, would become delinquent during the following half-year, except those referred to in the proviso of Section 1212 of the Revised Laws as amended by this act, shall be disposed of as follows: One-half to the respective counties and city and county, other than the county of Kauai, in which they were collected for the purposes specified in subdivision 1 of said section 1212; one-sixth to such counties and city and county, for the purposes specified in subdivision 2 of said section 1212; such amounts to such counties and city and county, for the purposes specified in subdivision 4 of said section 1212, as shall equal one-fourth of the amounts specified for such purposes for the biennial period in section 7 of 'An Act to Provide for the Maintenance of the Public Schools'; and the remainder, together with all school taxes collected after said June 30, 1911, to the Territory, for the purposes specified in subdivision 5 of said section 1212; and the provisions of the fourth paragraph of section 1272-A of the Revised Laws, shall apply as near as may be in respect of the allotments made in this section for the respective purposes specified in said subdivisions 2, 4 and 5, and the Territory shall advance to such counties and city and county monthly during the half-year ending December 31, 1911, so much as may be necessary for the purposes specified in said subdivision 1, not exceeding in any one month one-sixth of the estimated amount which such general property taxes will yield during such half-year, and may reimburse itself for the amounts so advanced out of the half of such property taxes when collected which would otherwise be payable to such counties and city and county as above provided."

Limit Amendment.
Then came the Watkins amendment, which was printed in full in The Advertiser yesterday. Rice called for the ayes and noes, with the result as shown above.

But before the vote was taken Long demanded that the majority and minority members of the finance committee present the house with some financial statistics. Sheldon opposed delay, saying it was time to settle it immediately. Then Long moved to defer and Watkins whispered something to him, as may be in respect of the allotments made in this section for the respective purposes specified in said subdivisions 2, 4 and 5, and the Territory shall advance to such counties and city and county monthly during the half-year ending December 31, 1911, so much as may be necessary for the purposes specified in said subdivision 1, not exceeding in any one month one-sixth of the estimated amount which such general property taxes will yield during such half-year, and may reimburse itself for the amounts so advanced out of the half of such property taxes when collected which would otherwise be payable to such counties and city and county as above provided."

"That won't do me a damn," exclaimed Long, looking at Watkins. "I'm going to see how far I can work the day after the fourth," remarked Williamson. "He should have asked for statistics yesterday."

Affonso called for the previous question on the amendment and it carried. Then the amended bill carried.

Now it is up to the senate to consider.

Mr. Helen Hoy Greeley, suffragette, urged motioned suffragettes to stay the day after the fourth, and the Christian name of their husbands.

OHIOANA.
Choirs often start with a diarrhoea. Take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the diarrhoea appears, and after three doses have been taken take a dose of castor oil and the attack of cholera may be averted.

**GIVE MRS. CATT GAVEL
FOR SUFFRAGE MEET**

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the proud possessor today of a shining new ebony and silver gavel, which she will wield for the first time at the gathering of the suffrage class of all nations at the convention in Stockholm in June, where she will preside. The gavel is a gift from the woman suffragists of New York, in honor of her departure next week. After leaving Stockholm, Mrs. Catt will start on a suffrage tour with the president of the Dutch Woman's Suffrage Association, to convert the world to the "cause." She will visit Turkey, China, Japan, Persia and South Africa, sounding the call of the ballot box and shouting the battlecry of "Votes for women."

Cholera often starts with a diarrhoea. Take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the diarrhoea appears, and after three doses have been taken take a dose of castor oil and the attack of cholera may be averted.

CITIZEN FIGURES HAVE ARRIVED

NO EXCUSE NOW TO DELAY RE-
APPORTIONMENT OF
DISTRICTS.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The figures relating to the citizen population of Hawaii have just been received and are now being studied by the politicians particularly. The populations by districts and islands are: Hawaii, 34,919, first representative district, 15,001, second representative district, 16,918; Maui and third representative district, 16,508; Oahu, 46,625, fourth representative district, 22,108, fifth representative district, 24,517; Kauai and sixth representative district, 10,953.

On this basis the reapportionment of the senatorial and representative districts will give: Senators—Hawaii, 4; Maui, 2; Oahu, 7; Kauai, 2. Representatives—East Hawaii, 5; West Hawaii, 3; Maui, 5; East Oahu, 7; West Oahu, 7; Kauai, 3.

Governor Frear received by yesterday's mail the revised figures of Hawaii's population requested by him of the census department, on which to base the reapportionment of the senatorial and representative districts of the Territory.

How They Stand.

The first senatorial district, comprising the island of Hawaii, has a population of 34,919, of whom 38,464 are in the first representative district (East Hawaii) and 16,918 in the second representative district (West Hawaii).

The number of citizens on Hawaii, on which the number of senators and representatives is based, is 34,919, of whom 15,001 are in East Hawaii and 16,918 in West Hawaii.

The second senatorial district (Maui), which is the same as the third representative district has a population of 30,554, of whom 16,508 are citizens.

The third senatorial district (Oahu) has a population of 46,625, of whom 31,349 are in the fourth representative district and 47,367 in the fifth representative district.

The number of citizens is 46,625, of whom 22,108 are in the fourth and 24,517 in the fifth district.

The fourth senatorial district (Kauai) which is the same as the sixth representative district, has a population of 23,925, of whom 10,953 are citizens.

Senatorial Changes.

Based on these figures, the reapportionment of senators prescribed by the Organic Act would be: Hawaii, 4; Maui, 2; Oahu, 7; and Kauai, 2. In other words, the only change would be a transfer of one senator from Maui to Oahu.

Representatives.

The reapportionment of representatives would be: East Hawaii, 5; West Hawaii, 3; Maui, 5; East Oahu, 7; West Oahu, 7; Kauai, 3. In other words, one would be transferred from West to East Hawaii; one from Maui to East Oahu, and one from Kauai to West Oahu. East and West Oahu would remain relatively the same each gaining one.

Territory Totals.

The population of the entire Territory is 191,909, of whom 102,045 are citizens, of whom 98,128 are native born and 3947 naturalized, 594 have taken out their first papers to become citizens; 85,290 are aliens, and 3950 are "unknowns," but probably mostly aliens.

Revised Totals.

The revised population figures are as follows, the figures in parenthesis showing excess over (+) or reduction from (—) the earlier figures: Hawaiians, 26,041 (—59); Asiatic-Hawaiians, 3734 (—23); Caucasian-Hawaiians, 8772 (—1); Chinese, 21,641 (—24); Japanese, 79,674 (—11); Portuguese, 22,803 (—9); Spanish, 1990 (—28); Porto Rican, 4890 (—62); black and mulatto, 695 (—48); other Caucasians, 14,897 (—183); all others, 7269 (—240); total, 191,909 (same).

Time to Act.

Governor Frear in his message to the legislature in February called the attention of the